ऊर्जा के संरक्षण के लिए सरकारी अनुदेशों का पालन न करने के जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

1451. **श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में भयंकर सूखे के कारण बिजली की भारी कमी हो गई है और सरकार ने प्रचार माध्यमों द्वारा लोगों को बिजली का संरक्षण करने की सलाह दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ऊर्जा के संरक्षण के लिए व्यापक प्रचार किए जाने के बावजूद, दिल्ली के अनेक इलाकों, विशेषकर जमुनापार के इलाकों में, गलियों में लाइट (स्ट्रीट लाइट) दिन में भी जलती रहती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी लापरवाही के लिए जिम्मेदार संबंधित कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में विद्युत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने यह बताया है कि यमुना पार के क्षेत्रों सहित किसी भी क्षेत्र में दिन के दौरान गलियों में लाइट (स्ट्रीट लाइट) को सामान्यतः नहीं जलाया जाता है तथापि किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में गलियों में लाइट प्रणाली (स्ट्रीट लाइट सिस्टम) के अनुरक्षण संबंधी कार्य करते समय कभी-कभी दिन के दौरान भी परीक्षण (टेस्टिंग) करने के लिए गलियों में लाइट को जलाए रखा जाता है ।

Profitability of R. N. Goenka Group of Companies

1452. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in the R. N. Goenka Group of companies, the profitability of the holding company is kept at low level by various dubious devices as found out by inspection reports of Company Law Board during the last three years;

(b) whether these devices amount to frauds and violate various rules of Government; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against this group of companies.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) During the last three years 11 companies belonging to the R. N. Goenka Group were inspected under section 209-A of the Companies Act. The Inspection Reports did reveal several violations of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 for which a number of prosecutions have been launched against the concerned companies and their directors. Further the Company Law Board had ordered investigation under section 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956 on 13-11-1987. The investigation order has been stayed by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court.

Industrially Backward Districts in the Country

1453. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of districts identified as industrially backward for industrialisation in the country;

(b) what is the nature of the industrialisation which was considered to be sustainable in these backward districts;

(c) what is the amount of subsidy disbursed upto 1985-86 and from 1987 till date to the industrial units in the backward areas; and

(d) which of the industrially backward districts in the country have

shown industrial development potential and what, according to the appraisal, if any, are the achievements made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) 300 districts have been identified as industrially backward by the Central Government.

(b) The nature of industrialisation depends upon the area concerned.

(c) The amount of Central Investment Subsidy reimbursed to various States/Union Territories is given below:

Years	Amount Rs. Crores
1972-85	291.75
1985-86	101.27
1986-87	125.12
1987-88	154.35
1988-89 (upto 28-7-88)	25.75

(d) Industrialisation is a continuous process. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned to make appraisals about the industrial potential of any districts/area and set up industries there. However the Central Government supplements their efforts by providing incentives/concessions etc. These concessions/incentives have helped the entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward areas as may be evident from the following number of letters of intent (LOI) Industrial Licences (IL). Delicensed Industries Registrations (DLR) and D.G.T.D. Registrations issued to backward districts/ areas in different States/Union Territories in the country during the last three years:

Year	LOI	IL	DLR	DGTD Regns.
1985	774	427	681	1140
1986	621	278	1483	610
1987	534	192	1097	651

Industries have already come up not only in Category B and Category C Districts but also in many of the Category A Districts.

Utilisation of total natural gas

1454. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA:
SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that natural gas worth crores of rupees is being flared due to non-fixation of priority for its utilisation;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to use the gas; and

(c) by when total gas will be utilised instead of part of it being flared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c) The major reasons for flaring of gas are:

(i) Lack of adequate compression facilities in the Western Offshore region.

(ii) Delay on the part of committed consumers to complete their projects and

(iii) Low offtake by existing consumers.

The following steps have been taken to reduce flaring:

(i) Compression facilities have been augmented and are proposed to be augmented further.

(ii) Fall back consumers are being encouraged so that they can take the gas when the regular consumers fail to do so. A 15 per cent discount on the basic price of gas for fall-back consumers is available.

(iii) Additional consumers have been developed in Assam where the offtake by the regular consumers has been very low. Presently the total commitment exceeds production of gas in Assam.